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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 760)

Name of Candidate	BILAL MOHI UD DIN BHAT		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	21654
Center	ORN	Date	20/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. **(a)** Celebrities are paid huge amounts by companies for endorsing products that at times turn out to be harmful for the consumers. Examine the ethical dimensions involved in such instances. 10

उत्पादों के विज्ञापन के लिए सेलेब्रिटीज (ख्यातिप्राप्त व्यक्ति) को कंपनियों द्वारा मोटा भुगतान किया जाता है जो कई बार उपभोक्ताओं के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। ऐसे दृष्टांतों से जुड़े नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Celebrities are endorsing products and get hefty money. The 'brand' of Celebrities have huge fan following.

Celebrities need to be sensitive and responsible to the people who respect him. It becomes duty of the Celebrity to endorse the brands only after thorough Inspection otherwise it is unethical to trust a brand which you do not know. Even it becomes a hypocritical to endorse a brand

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yell of its goodness without using it.

Hence the 'endorsing' is not just an individual act; it is the responsibility of celebrity to fell ~~the~~ for millions of people who will blindly follow the brand because they follow celebrity.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. **(b)** Lack of cleanliness in urban areas despite schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan point to difficulties faced in bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes. Discuss. 10

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान जैसी योजनाओं के बावजूद शहरी क्षेत्रों में साफ-सफाई का अभाव वस्तुतः लोगों की सोच के साथ-साथ उनके व्यवहार को परिवर्तित करने में सामना की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को इंगित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cleanliness should not be only in the physical being but in being clean inside M.K Gandhi.

cleanliness does not come with an exogenous change. It has to be internalized and the benefits of being clean has to be accepted.

By bring urban cleaning scheme forcing upon people will not work untill the attitudinal transformation is done.

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Attitudinal Change

- Education
- mass campaign
- door to door communication

community Sanctions

Community empowerment

Via panchayat

Institutional change

- water, toilet integrated

Women

key in the Sanitation drive

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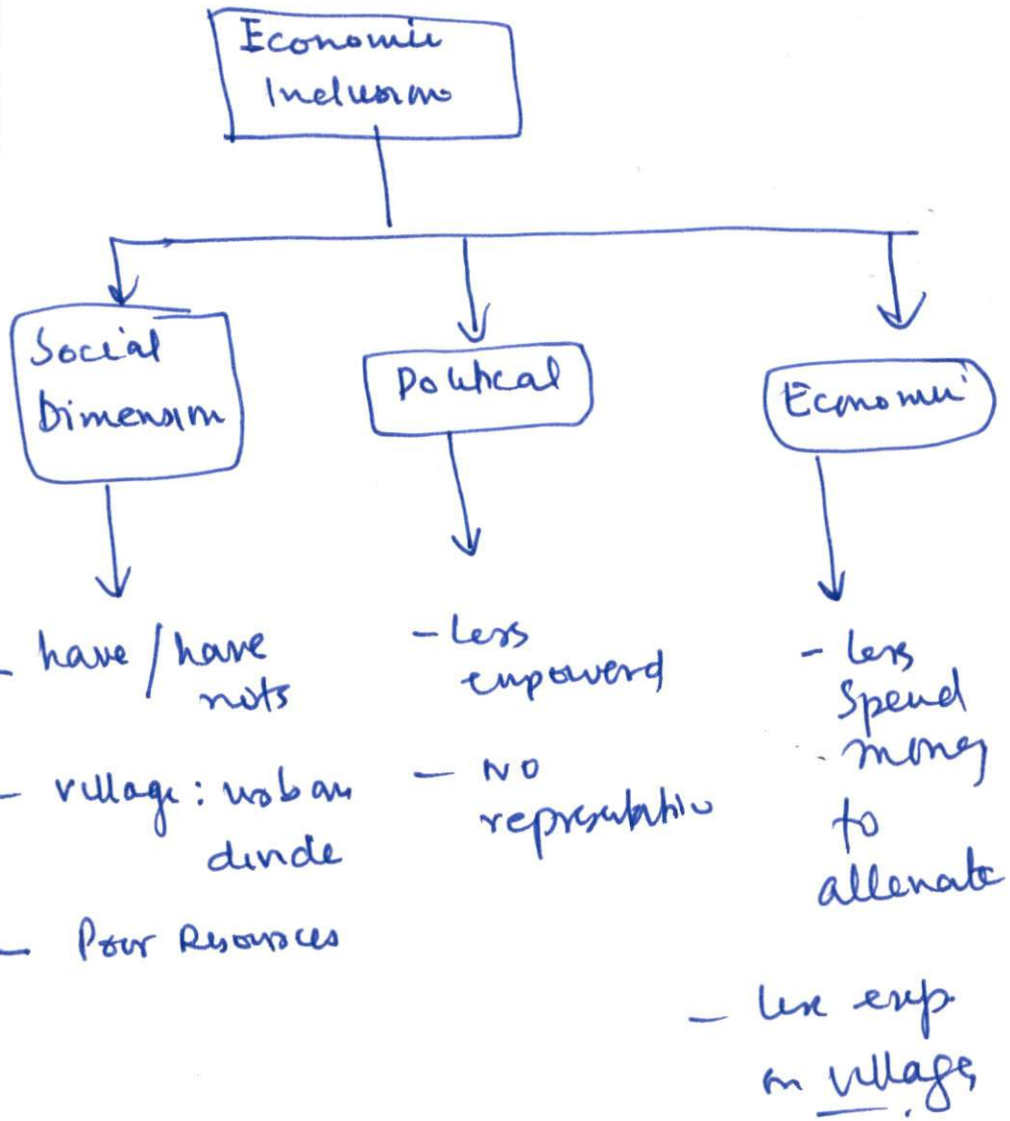
2. **(a)** Issues around economic inclusion are not just about income gaps, there are many dimensions of moral and ethical choices as well. Discuss. 10

आर्थिक समावेशन से जुड़े मुद्दे केवल आय अंतराल से संबंधित नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसमें नैतिक और आचारीय चयन के कई आयाम भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।



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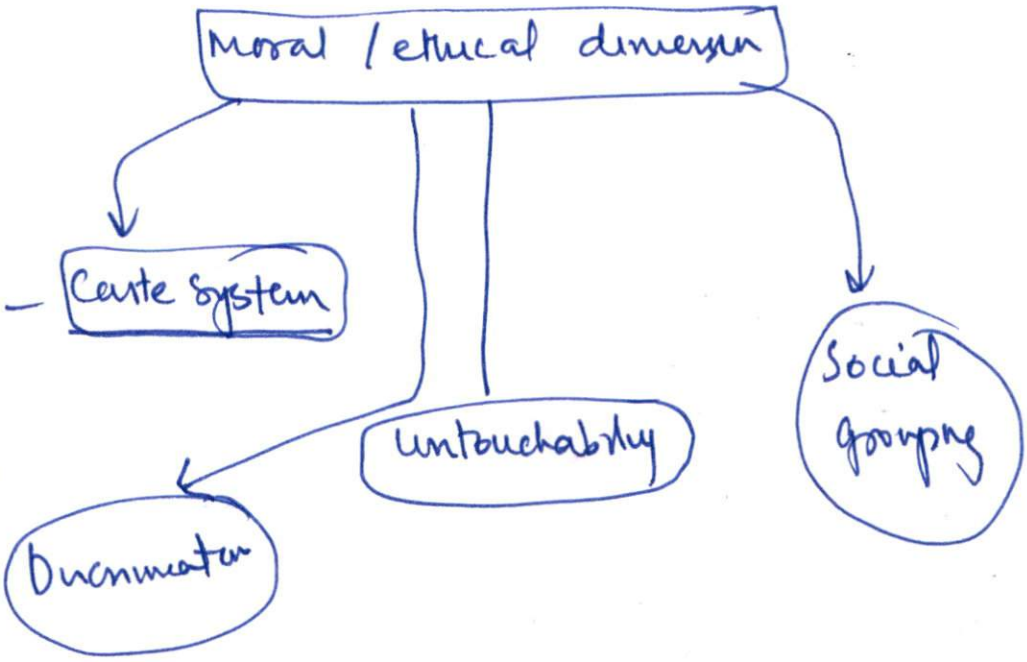

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2. **(b)** Socially and economically marginalized women are used to make a profit, often at the cost of their own health and reproductive autonomy, in the name of commercial surrogacy. Discuss the ethical issues associated with commercial surrogacy in India. Should commercial surrogacy be completely banned? 10

सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से हाशिए पर रहने वाली महिलाओं का वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी के नाम पर, अक्सर उनके स्वास्थ्य और प्रजनन संबंधी स्वायत्तता की कीमत पर, लाभ कमाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। भारत में वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए?

Commercial Surrogacy per se is not unethical but the way it is turning to, particularly in developing nation like India has created unethical practices, exploitations.

The Issues are –

① Poor women especially tribal are exploited. They are used, yet paid less money.

② Commercialization of Surrogacy has made "Womb", a Saleable commodity and has degraded

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pious nature of procreations.

(3) Surrogacy is now trend among the higher upper class not to go for pregnancy to avoid pain.

(4) It has surfaced ethical issues in case of twins eg in Gujarat - Japanese couple who refused to take other one.

Commercial surrogacy should not be banned but regulated in a best way. Govt. has already passed the bill where in its use is limited to the 'altruitism' - close family members womb share. Banning it has element of violation of Fundamental right of earning.

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3. (a) While discussing the ethical issues that journalists face on a regular basis, examine the causes of increased sensationalism in news media in recent times. 10

पत्रकारों द्वारा नियमित रूप से सामना किये जाने वाले नैतिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में समाचार जगत में अधिक से अधिक सनसनी फैलाने के कार्य के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ethical Issues are faced by the Journalists because they serve at the Interface between People and the govt. Machinery.

Ethical Issues are

1. Integrity and Compromise
2. Corruption & yellow journalism.
3. Paid News
4. False Surveys
5. Defamation & Community bias.
6. Social Injustice vs Corporate Lavishness.

In the recent times, journalism have Induced a trend of So called

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Sensationalism. The reason behind this is TRP ratings which accrue the monetary values in terms of advertisement. The aspiration of growing fast and degraded journalist values, Sensationalism have Increased. This has created Social uproar, chaos and hindered the public rescue & Service delivery eg. in Chennai Floods, Kashmir Flood.

Here for the TRP ratings, media has created unethical behaviour to breakdown the govt. machinery in the time of crisis

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3. **(b)** What are the various sources through which humans can judge the correctness of their actions? In the context of public life discuss how these sources are important in offering a clear and practical guidance. 10

वे विभिन्न स्रोत क्या हैं जिनके माध्यम से मनुष्य अपने कृत्यों के औचित्य का परीक्षण कर सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि सार्वजनिक जीवन के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट और व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने में ये स्रोत किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण हैं?

Correctness of action has Sanctity from ethics, morals and laws.

A person may judge his action by the values he adhere to - i.e morals or he is judged from the ethical stand i.e values which are held & accepted by the society or he may be judged from the State laws which are passed by the will of people.

They may or may not judge the Correctness of action. eg.

Honour Killing

- Morally → Not justified
- Socially → Justified / Accepted

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Legally → not accepted.

eg. untouchability

- Morally — Not accepted
  — Some accept it.
- Socially — Accepted
  Not accepted
- Legally — Not accepted.

These are not aligned in the same direction because of social bias & prejudices deeply entrenched in the society. On the other hand, laws does not reflect the changed social values. Social democracy is in need to make sure that political democracy is successful.

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4. **(a)** Should a person resort to leaking of information in case of wrongs done in the organization? Does it cause a conflict of interest between the personal, organizational and societal spheres? Discuss with examples. 10

क्या संगठन में की गई गलतियों के संबंध में व्यक्ति को सूचना लीक करनी चाहिए? क्या यह व्यक्तिगत, संगठनात्मक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों के बीच हितों का टकराव पैदा करता है? सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Leaking of information in case of wrong doings in the organization looks a 'passive' in approach. It manifests elements of weakness, lack of courage and fortitude to face. Rather being a whistle blower is active in approach where in person's conduct is in the ethical domain. By leaking information even if it is for wrong done, is not justified. It shows an element of cowardice and hypocracy.

One should stand up for a wrong doing, voice out and use all legal means to confront it.

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Leaking information definetly causes conflict of interest. There is a code of conduct which should be adhered. Even if there is wrong doings in the organisation, there are means to solve them without leak.

It would lead to the chaos and confusion in the public life bypassing the normal democratic legal means of solving the wrong actions.

eg. ✓ means used by the wikileaks

✓ leaks by the staff and officers in the bureacracy, without resorting to solve them.

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4. **(b)** Competition, it is argued, spurs the best of performance, however, can it also instigate cheating and unethical behaviour? Discuss with adequate examples. 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि प्रतियोगिता सर्वोत्तम प्रदर्शन की प्रेरणा देती है, लेकिन क्या यह धोखाधड़ी और अनैतिक व्यवहार के लिए भी प्रेरित कर सकती है? पर्याप्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition makes a room for the Innovation and Creativity. It is the pillar on which the building of Innovation stands.

Competition should not make on blind to achieve goals unscrup-ously, hurting and demaging others. Competition should be looked as a value to infuse the eagerness to work hard to achieve a goal.

eg. In schools competition to score good grades should be by means of hardwork not by cheating, leaking papers.

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Similarly, Competition among the firms should be based on the Standards and Satisfaction of customers not merely on Insider Information leaks, mudslinging and predator pricing.

Similarly Scholars in order to publish more papers, Novelists to publish books undertake plagarism as the means.

Competition should spur performance with hard work not pre-formance through unscrupulous means.

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5. (a) "A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury". Explain the statement giving one example each from personal and public life. 10

"व्यक्ति न केवल अपने कार्यों द्वारा, बल्कि अपनी निष्क्रियता द्वारा भी दूसरों को क्षति पहुंचा सकता है, और दोनों ही स्थितियों में हुए नुकसान के लिए वह उनके प्रति उचित रूप से जवाबदेह होता है।" व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन से एक-एक उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

There are two ways to act while being in administration, one is to act and other not to act. By acting there are more chances of a successful public service delivery but not acting can also make huge demage.

In the present context, not acting has become a rule rather exception.

Example from ~~personal~~ Public life

Once I was walking on a busy street and ~~sh~~ saw a person eating banana. He threw banana on the road. While I was aware of the

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fact that Someone will slip but i° Ignored. In next moment i° Saw an old lady slipped on the very banana trash Injuring herself and the others on the road. I could have avoided if i° acted prompted and intuit

Similarly if the Police acted on the rioters in Godra, Gujurat many lives would not have lost.

personal life

I while not acting to keep an alarm in the night to wake early for my exams on the next day. with the result i° woke up late and missed half an hour of paper and got less marks.

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5. **(b)** "A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." What does this quotation mean to you? Explain with an example. 10

"वे लोग जो अपने सिद्धांतों की तुलना में अपने विशेषाधिकारों को महत्व देते हैं, शीघ्र ही दोनों को खो देते हैं।" आपके लिए इस उद्धरण का क्या अर्थ है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

A public servent should work for the betterment of society. He serves important position and earns respect and privileges only because he need to "serve people" better. If he is comfortable, then only he can use his cognitive capacity to solve problems.

But Privileges should not become the "end in itself". Many Bureacrates see privileges only end forgetting the "public services" for which they are payed. They amass a lot of wealth but lose their moral being, ethical values, lose

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probity + degrade Integrity.

When the State machinery makes him accountable for the wealth he made through PCA - 1988, RTI, Lokpal etc. he gets Stuck and falls on the ground (jail). He losses wealth too and the character has already been damaged.

eg. Coalgate Scam
Commonwealth Scam - People landed in jail, losing everything.

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6. Instances of atrocities against dalits despite stringent legal measures point to the fact that the problem is not one of legality only but a matter of entrenched social prejudices and attitude. In this context suggest some effective measures to address the issue holistically. 10

कठोर कानूनी उपायों के बावजूद दलितों के विरुद्ध अत्याचार के विभिन्न उदाहरण इस तथ्य को इंगित करते हैं कि समस्या केवल कानूनी नहीं है अपितु यह दृढ सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों और अभिवृत्ति का मामला है। इस संदर्भ में मुद्दे के समग्र समाधान के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Unless and untill, our social values morals and socialization pattern does not synchronize or alligin together it is not possible to ensure that legality of rules and acceptance.

Social prejudices and bias in our society (caste system, Jatis, economic dispartes, untouchability) and unjustified social institutions (male chauvinism, patriarchal system, Too much familism) perpetrate the atrocities against dalits and women.

The deeply entrenched social

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prejudice can be diluted by

1) Attitudinal change (social)

- Belief
  - Facts, knowledge case studies, examples
  - Rational analysis
- emotions
  - pacify
  - Teach them discussion.
- Behaviour
  - Law + order

2) Institutional change

- Police
  - Sensitive
  - educative
  - prompt.
- Administration
  - ✓ Schemes
  - ✓ community lunch
  - ✓ set an example
- Judiciary
  - ✓ quick case disposal
  - ✓ unbiased.

3) Education and Manner

4) Literacy and employment

5) Integration

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7. What do you mean by 'anonymity in the civil services'? Explain why anonymity and neutrality are considered as important traits for civil servants. 10

'सिविल सेवा में अवैयक्तित्व (anonymity)' से आपका क्या आशय है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि क्यों अवैयक्तित्व और तटस्थता सिविल सेवकों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण लक्षण माने जाते हैं।

To allow the representative democracy to function well, anonymity & neutrality are the wheels to move civil services for the achievement of common goal.

'Anonymity' is a state of being "Anonymous" – not to be known as a 'person' but focussing only on the delivery of service to people. It is being a chair to serve people not a name in itself.

It makes sure that chair is respected whoso-ever is on it that the person who serves. eg. ABC is DM, DM works to solve problem not the 'name'.

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Anonymity and Neutrality are essential to the high Ideals of administration. It serve as a raw material to make a base for Integrity, Openness, Accountability and Transparency.

Neutrality (not alligning to the political Ideology) makes sure that "rationality of administrative man lies intact and he is free to think, to decide with Consensus for solving problem.

Political parties change but the element of anonymity and Neutrality makes sure that there is smooth transition of the power which people have decided.

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8. Prescription of dresscode for women not only violates their liberty but also reflects outdated views on gender relations as well as proper conduct. Comment. 10

महिलाओं के लिए ड्रेसकोड का विधान न केवल उनकी स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन करता है, अपितु यह लैंगिक संबंधों और साथ ही उचित आचरण संबंधी दकियानूसी विचारों को भी प्रदर्शित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

violation of liberty to do what one likes is hall mark of democracy & its acceptance hallmark of a grown and matured democracy.

women stands equal with man as validated by constitution of India. Hence she is free to think, aspire and do what she likes.. The freedom for them is their empower-ment. Any violation to their freedom to wear what they like is violation of constitution and breakdown of law & order.

The other context of this is the way society functions. The

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patriarchial mind set and family values of 'Men dominance' has made women as "passive seeker of Services & rights. Hence her liberty by laws has to be validated by the upliftment of social values and thought process at a grassroot level.

There should be code of conduct to make sure that people adhere to it. Presence of Institutions to force this conduct and bring change.

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In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are DM of of a very poor district in the hinterland of India. It has come to your notice that manual scavenging is widely prevalent in the district even though the new law prohibits manual scavenging in any form. Upon enquiry, you have found that the number of manual scavengers has been reported to be very low, however, hundreds of dry latrines in the district depict a different picture. You have also noticed two more important trends: first, most of the manual scavengers are Dalits, and second, in many of the cases they themselves go to the houses and request the owners to clean their toilets manually, as it would provide monetary benefits. The entire district administration has been criticized by the media and there is political pressure on you to manipulate the data in a way that it shows less number of manual scavengers in the district. Based on the given information answer the following:

1. Identify the ethical issues associated with manual scavenging.
2. List the options available to you in the given case. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each.
3. Discuss some feasible steps that you can take to control this serious problem. 20

आप भारत के अंदरूनी क्षेत्र में एक बहुत-ही पिछड़े जिले के डी.एम. हैं। आपको यह पता चला है कि नये कानून द्वारा किसी भी रूप में मैला ढोने की प्रथा पर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाने के बावजूद जिले में यह व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। पूछताछ करने पर आपको ज्ञात होता है कि मैला ढोने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई गई है, जबकि जिले में सैकड़ों शुष्क शौचालय अलग ही तस्वीर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। आप दो अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रवृत्तियों का भी अवलोकन करते हैं: पहला, अधिकांश मैला ढोने वाले दलित हैं और दूसरा, कई प्रकरणों में वे स्वयं घरों में जाते हैं और गृहस्वामियों से उनका शौचालय हाथ से साफ करने का अनुरोध करते हैं, क्योंकि इससे मौद्रिक लाभ होगा। संपूर्ण जिला प्रशासन की मीडिया द्वारा आलोचना की गई है। इस कारण आप पर आंकड़ों में इस प्रकार से हेरफेर करने का राजनीतिक दबाव है जिससे जिले में मैला ढोने वालों की कम संख्या का पता चले। दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

1. मैला ढोने से संबद्ध नैतिक मुद्दों को चिन्हित कीजिए।
2. दिए गए प्रकरण में आप स्वयं के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों-अवगुणों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
3. आपके द्वारा इस गंभीर समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ व्यावहारिक कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

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Facts

case pertains to the manual scavenging in the district. There is Political pressure to narrow down the numbers where as Media is active to highlight the Issue.

1. Ethical Issues Involved

a) unethical practice of manual scavenging and allowing it.

b) Moral values vs Social Concousness.

c) Administrative neutrality and Political pressure.

2. The following are the options available

a) Option I:

Call upon a Committee to census the number of manual scavangers in the district. There should be a

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true figure to start with.

At the same time registering the people doing manual scavenging and involve them in job employment.

Political parties heads need to be brought under the programme to upliftment the dalits as they serve a possible vote bank.

Media briefing to be done, assuring the steps taken with openness and Transparency.

Call upon the Inter-department meeting to venture possibilities of accomodating these people in various schemes.

Police action against the people who encourage the unethical and

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morally degraded practice of manual scavenging.

Media campaigns to aware people of using dry latrines and the benefits associated with it.

Merits

1. People participation.
2. Political support.
3. Social change.

Option 2:

1. Bend to the political pressure and report the numbers to be low.

Merits

✓ Short term averted the problems

Demerits

1. unethical and breach of code of conduct.

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2. Violation of Administrative ethics of Political neutrality, anonymity, Integrity, Impartiality, Corruption.

3. wrong precedence.

(3) Option - I has already been mentioned which seems to be the best option. with all those steps it can be further made strouge by

- ✓ By community lunchs with participating of DM. Food cooked by dalit.
- ✓ Education, Awareness of people especially old people.
- ✓ Integrate these dalits in the Stand up, Mudra and PMKVY. MGNREGA etc.

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10. You are SP of a district where the use of drugs is prevalent, especially among the youth. The neighbouring districts are also suffering from the same problem. There is a huge hue and cry in the national media about the drug issue and the government and political parties are pressurising the police and district administration to act on the issue. A big deal of drugs is busted by the police in your area and all the culprits have been arrested. However, even before you reach your office, a minister from the ruling party of the state calls and asks you to release few of the culprits. You have long suspected the role of many senior leaders in this drug menace of the state. You have also been informed by your juniors that a few officers who dared to act against people involved in drug dealings were transferred or suspended on wrong charges earlier.

1. Identify the options available to you.
2. Evaluate the pros and cons of each of your options. 20

आप एक ऐसे जिले के एस.पी. हैं जहां मादक पदार्थों का व्यापक उपयोग होता है, विशेष रूप से युवाओं के बीच यह सर्वाधिक प्रचलित है। पड़ोसी जिले भी इसी समस्या से ग्रसित हैं। मादक पदार्थों से जुड़े मुद्दे के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय मीडिया में हायतौबा मची है और इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए सरकार और राजनीतिक दल पुलिस एवं जिला प्रशासन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में मादक पदार्थों की एक बड़ी डील का पुलिस द्वारा भंडाफोड़ किया जाता है और सभी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है। हालांकि, इससे पहले कि आप अपने कार्यालय पहुंचते, राज्य के सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक मंत्री आप को बुलाता है और कुछ अपराधियों को छोड़ने के लिए कहता है। आप लंबे समय से राज्य में मादक पदार्थ से जुड़े इस खतरे में कई वरिष्ठ नेताओं की भूमिका पर संदेह करते रहे हैं। आपको, आपके कनिष्ठों द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि मादक पदार्थों की डीलिंग में सम्मिलित लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का साहस जुटाने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों को पूर्व में गलत आरोपों में स्थानांतरित या निलंबित किया जा चुका है।

1. स्वयं के समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्पों की पहचान कीजिए।
2. अपने प्रत्येक विकल्पों के पक्ष-विपक्ष का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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Facts

Drug menace in the district and associate area. A gang busted with long list of culprits. Political pressure to release them.

1) Options I :

Bow before the Political pressure and release the people / culprits.

Demerits : Against the Administrative Code of conduct and ethics.

Option II :

Take a Media Conferance and expose the minister role and pressure he is mouting on.

Option III :

Release few of culprits whom he

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feels are the directly Involved.

Option IV :

call upon the Senior and find a way to get transferred. (Escapism).

Option V (Best option available)

Since the drug menace is going to ruin the entire area youth population. So it is not just a social responsibility but a offical responsiblity to act in strict way.

First of all I will file the cases of all the Culprits and would further Interogate to know more people and chain Involved in this menace.

I will try to convince the political that these culprits have been caught

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red handed and it is not possible to release anyone of them.

Media's role need to be used in a balanced way to garner support for the action.

Minister / Political party need to be dealt with prudence to minimize the personal damage but if he is not motivated to understand then I will act in the best interest of the people, my work keeping my full allegiance to the Constitution of India.

Merit

1. Consensus approach.
2. Political Neutrality
3. Impartiality, Integrity upheld.
4. Media is role as constructive stone.

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All the options other than this, has demerits like

1) Softening standing, dilution of moral values and ethical code of conduct.

2) violating the DPSP of constitution which mandates youth free of drugs and intoxication.

3) violation of FRs under Article 21 right to life (free of pollution + social anxieties).

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. You are the manager of a small hotel which maintains high standards of ethics in dealing with its customers. One day a person comes to your hotel and enquires about booking a room at your hotel. However, due to peak season, all rooms were already booked and hence the staff politely informed him about the unavailability. The person, however, was adamant and took this as a personal insult and started misbehaving with the staff present at the counter. Citing his political connection he also threatened the staff of severe consequences. Next day the person lodged a frivolous complaint with the police under the stringent SC/ST act. In his complaint he accused you and your staff of insulting him deliberately on the basis of his caste. He insisted further that he was denied a room at your hotel due to the caste he belongs to.

1. What are the options available to you?
2. Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. 20

आप एक छोटे से होटल के प्रबंधक हैं जिसका अपने ग्राहकों से व्यवहार का उच्च नैतिक मानक है। एक दिन एक व्यक्ति आपके होटल में आता है और आपसे होटल में कमरा बुक करने के संबंध में पूछताछ करता है। हालांकि, पीक सीजन होने के कारण सभी कमरे पहले से ही बुक हैं और इसलिए कर्मचारी विनम्रता पूर्वक उसे अनुपलब्धता के संबंध में सूचित करता है। लेकिन वह व्यक्ति हठी था और इसे व्यक्तिगत अपमान के रूप में ले लेता है और काउंटर पर उपस्थित कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार पर उतर आता है। अपने राजनीतिक संबंधों का हवाला देते हुए वह कर्मचारियों को गंभीर परिणाम की धमकी देता है। अगले दिन वह व्यक्ति कठोर एस.सी./एस.टी. अधिनियम के तहत पुलिस के पास ओछी शिकायत दर्ज करवाता है। अपनी शिकायत में वह आप पर और आपके कर्मचारियों पर अपनी जाति के आधार पर जानबूझ कर अपमान करने का आरोप लगाता है। वह आगे कहता है कि वह जिस जाति से संबंध रखता है, उसके कारण उसे आपके होटल में कमरा देने से मना किया गया था।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं?
2. इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और स्वयं द्वारा चुने जाने वाले विकल्प का कारण बताइए।

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Facts :

This case is related to the high ethical standards of the hotel and a person with political connection who was denied room only on the ment of having no room available in the hotel. He lodged the case against hotel under SC/ST act.

options available

① Compromise with him in a private meeting. Providing him a suit and services free for 2 days on the pretext of taking back the case.

② Go to the media and expose the person that he has done a frivolous case.

③ Go on the dharna and strike by

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Involving the Hotel association

(4) Fight the case with all the facts because hotel follow the high ethical standards. Means also should be ethical for an ethical and moral good.

Evaluation

Option I "Compromise"

It will be against the high standards of ethics which has guided my hotel. Further it is unethical and involves an element of sanction (corruption). It is not preferred.

Option II 'Media'

It is too fast and reactive.

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State machinery is not used to fight. To bypass the Institutional structures and use media for the short term quick gains is not prudent. Hence not adopted.

Option III : Dharna & strike

It also involves the breach of fundamental rights of other people (who are my customers) as services will be affected. It will also create law and order breakdown.

Option - IV : 'To fight legally'

It seems best option. Since I have all the records of hotel rooms on that day. I should be confident

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to prove before Court that the denail of room has nothing to do with the Caste.

Merits

1. It will set a good precedence for all others in the area.

2. Court can even sanction action against the person who did the frivolous complaint, hence a future deterance for people who misuse the law.

3. upholds the high Standards of my hotel and adherance of ethical values at the time of stress.

This is the best option to be choosen.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

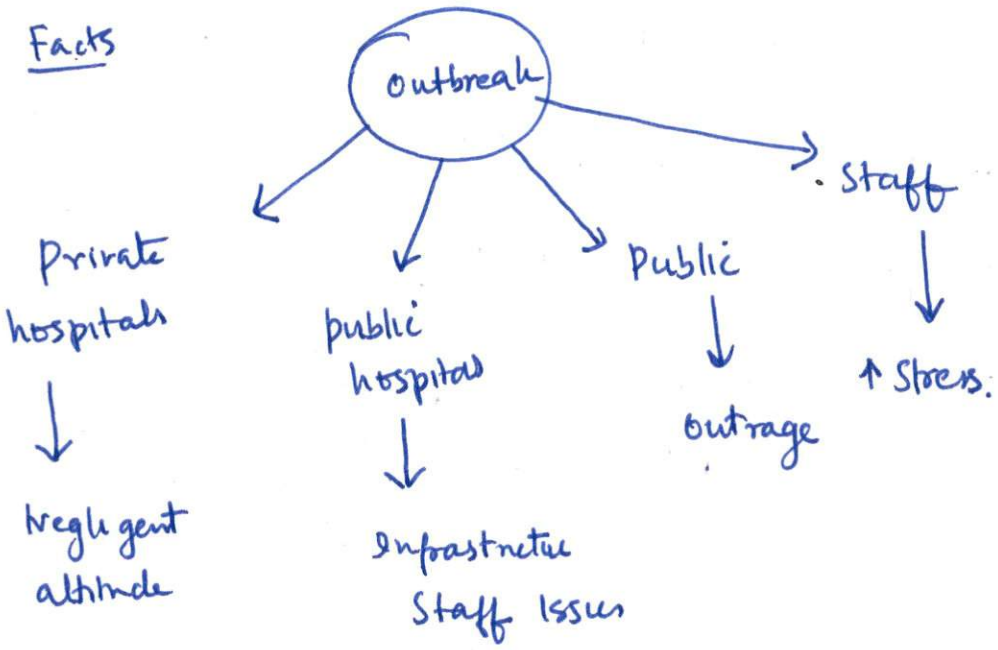
12. You are the Health Secretary in a state where there is an outbreak of dengue and chikungunya diseases. There have been reports of negligent attitude of some private hospitals in the city. Also, the public hospitals do not have the required infrastructure and staff to meet such increased number of cases in a short span of time. Additionally, the staff is demoralised by the increased working hours and the public outrage. Despite the efforts of the local authorities this issue emerges year after year.

1. What are the immediate steps which should be taken in such a situation?
2. Suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

आप एक ऐसे राज्य में स्वास्थ्य सचिव हैं जहां डेंगू और चिकनगुनिया रोगों का प्रकोप है। शहर में कुछ निजी अस्पतालों के उपेक्षा भरे रवैये की भी सूचना है। इसके साथ ही, सरकारी अस्पतालों में इतने कम समय में इन मामलों की इतनी बढ़ती संख्या का सामना करने के लिए आवश्यक अवसंरचना और कर्मचारी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारी काम के घंटे में वृद्धि और जनता के आक्रोश से हतोत्साहित हैं। स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों के प्रयासों के बावजूद यह समस्या वर्ष दर वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है।

1. ऐसी स्थिति में उठाये जा सकने वाले तत्कालिक कदम क्या होंगे?
2. यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Facts



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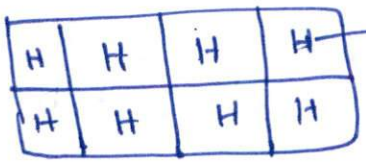
1) Immediate Steps

① Declare the health emergency.

② Call upon the Immediate meeting with public and private hospital heads. & will take the evaluation of their capacity to handle the outbreak.

private hospitals will be asked to admit all the cases of the areas falling without any exception.

Assigning responsibility area wise in a 'Cell model'



either private or public

It has to cater the patients.

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- Special wards to areas where there are more outbreaks.

(3) Since being an outbreak, will call upon meeting of the "employers" and try to convince them to make sure they work freely. This is their duty and issues related to long working hours will be dealt with additional staffs and incentive for working more than 8 hours.

(4) Call upon the civil society to support the hospitals in any way like drugs etc to come out of outbreak.

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(5) Call upon media and tell people not to panic + show patience to deal with situation. Ensure them that matter will be resolved as whole machinery is acting to minimise loss and pain.

(6) Protection of hospitals by police to ensure that staff is protected by public outrage.

(2) Long Term Measures

i) Pre-monsoon preparedness should be done to ensure that water holes and open water reservoirs don'nt become breeding ground for the mosquito infection.

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ii) Awareness Campaigns –

Transmission, Do's & Don't, clinical Signs

iii) Community Support & Surveillance of these diseases is must for the successful eradication.

iv) Ensure hospitals are ready to face the more number of patients (Response should be prompt)

- Staff recruitment.
- essential drugs.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. As a Forest Officer, you are receiving increasing complaints of certain animals ruining the farms and causing damage to crops. This is creating an undue financial burden for the farmers who are in deep distress because of the uncontrolled damage. Consequently, the farmers are demanding you to put forward a request for culling of animals. You are an animal lover and against culling of animals. You had made efforts to control the menace but the population of animals has increased beyond the managing capacity.

1. What are the options available to you? Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons.
2. Also suggest some long term measures to ensure that such a situation is not repeated. 20

एक वन अधिकारी के रूप में, आपको कुछ जानवरों द्वारा खेतों को बर्बाद करने और फसलों को क्षतिग्रस्त करने की बढ़ रही शिकायतें मिलती हैं। यह ऐसे किसानों पर अनुचित वित्तीय बोझ डाल रहा है जो अनियंत्रित क्षति के कारण गहरे संकट में हैं। परिणामस्वरूप, किसान जानवरों को मारने के लिए आपसे अपने वरिष्ठों से अनुरोध करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। आप पशु प्रेमी हैं और जानवरों को मारने के विरुद्ध हैं। आपने उक्त समस्या को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन जानवरों की आबादी प्रबंधन क्षमता से अधिक बढ़ गई है।

1. आपके समक्ष उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं? इन उपलब्ध विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और बताईए कि आप किस विकल्प को चुनेंगे। अपने उत्तर के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।
2. इसके साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी स्थिति की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, कुछ दीर्घकालिक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

This is typical example of man-animal conflict in Resources and has surfaced because of high population growth of humans and encroachment of the wildlife area.

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1. Option I

I will allow the people to use traps and kill animals who wander in their fields.

It has a merit of solving problem in a radical way violating laws and ethical code of conduct

It will highly unethical and unscrupulous and even can warrant action against me (officer) and people who will act.

2. Option II

I will call upon my Forest guards to cull / kill the extra animals (whose population have increased like nilgai, spotted deer)

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and without an official writing. This can solve the problem but it involves

1. Violatation of wildlife protection act 1972 provisions.
2. My moral standards and love for the animals.
3. It can lead to serious outbreak of diseases.
4. Dereliction of duty i.e. "Scientific management of Forest".

3. Option III

Call upon the meeting with seniors, make an order informing government about the menace and suggest them that they should be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

allowed to cull the animals. i,e by shifting the animals to be killed from III, II to V Schedule (vermin) to legalize killing / culling.

It is legally right step and in the ambit of "Scientific management" it can be justified. But morally it cannot be justified.

4. Option IV

For me the best option will be evaluate the situation and act in two ways –

i) will make a report and will call upon for a "Translocation"

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of the animals which are in excess. I can even Suggests the sites where we can translocate them.

Merit

- ✓ No culling
- ✓ our problem will be Solved.
- ✓ Translocated site will add the diversity (previously it would have been deficient).
- ✓ win-win situation.

ii) I will call upon the meeting with fringe villagers, calling them and suggesting them that they should

i) grow only those crops which are not preferred by

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Elephants, pigs, spotted deers and Nilgai.

ii) Discourage growth of sugarcane in the area, around park.

iii) Aware them of behaviour of animals and motivate them not to use snares and poisons.

Long Terms Measures

1. Animal friendly fencing (without harming animals)
2. Translocation Policy.
3. Change in cropping pattern.
4. Buffer zone around Park.

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14. Dr. A.K. Singh, a professor of medicine, is a prominent cardiologist. His personal financial investments include significant stock holdings in three publicly traded biotechnology firms. He is approached by one of these firms to be a lead investigator in a therapeutic trial of a novel agent for preventing tissue damage from myocardial infarction (MI). This will be a randomized double-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial (neither patient nor physician will know whether the drug under investigation or a placebo is being used in a given patient). Dr. Singh is quite familiar with the preliminary animal and cell biology work in the area and believes that there is an excellent chance that this new drug will result in a significant improvement in survival and reduce damage to the heart muscle. He even thinks this novel agent may reduce the risk of heart failure and irregular beats. Dr. Singh's group is one of the few cardiology groups fully prepared to carry out this investigation, which is why he was contacted. He cares for a large number of patients with MI and believes that he could enroll numerous patients efficiently. The drug will only be available to his patients if his group participates in the trial. The company is offering Rs. 25 lakh for each patient enrolled. As a lead investigator, he will become much better known and will likely experience an increase in referrals if the trial succeeds.

1. Is Dr. Singh's participation in this study appropriate? Justify your position.
2. Does Dr. Singh have a conflict of interest? If so, what is the nature of the conflict? How could it be mitigated.
3. How would the nature of the conflict of interest be different had he not already owned stock, but instead had been offered stock as a form of compensation for conducting the study? 20

मेडिसिन के प्रोफेसर डॉ. ए. सिंह प्रमुख हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ हैं। उनके व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय निवेश में सार्वजनिक रूप से व्यापार करने वाली जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की तीन कंपनियों में बडी शेयर धारिता सम्मिलित है। उनसे म्योकॉर्डियल इन्फैक्र्सन (एम.आई.) से ऊतकों को होने वाली क्षति की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक नए एजेंट के चिकित्सीय परीक्षण में प्रमुख अन्वेषक बनने के लिए इन में से एक कंपनी द्वारा संपर्क किया जाता है। यह अक्रमिक, दोहरा अज्ञात, प्लेसबो- नियंत्रित नैदानिक परीक्षण है (परीक्षण या प्लेसबो के अंतर्गत औषधि, रोगी में प्रयोग की जा रही है या नहीं, न तो रोगी और न ही चिकित्सक को इसका पता चलता है)। डॉ. सिंह इस क्षेत्र में आरंभिक जन्तु और कोशिका जीव विज्ञान के काम से काफी परिचित है। उनका मानना है कि इस नई दवा के परिणामस्वरूप जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार होने की बहुत अच्छी संभावना है और हृदय

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की मांसपेशियों की क्षति भी कम होगी। उन्हें यहां तक लगता है कि यह नया एजेंट हृदयाघात और अनियमित धड़कन का खतरा कम कर सकता है। डॉ. सिंह का समूह इस प्रकार के परीक्षण का संचालन करने के लिए पूर्णतया तैयार कुछ हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ समूहों में से एक है, इसीलिए उनसे संपर्क किया गया है। वह एम.आई. से बड़ी संख्या में रोगियो का इलाज करते हैं और उनका मानना है कि वह कई रोगियों को कुशलता से नामांकित कर सकते है। यह दवा उनके मरीजों के लिए केवल तभी उपलब्ध होगी यदि उनका समूह इस परीक्षण में भाग लेगा। कंपनी, प्रत्येक नामांकित रोगी के लिए 25 लाख रुपए प्रदान कर रही है। प्रमुख अन्वेषक के रूप में, वह अधिक प्रसिद्ध हो जाएंगे और यदि परीक्षण सफल हो जाएगा तो रेफरल में वृद्धि की संभावना होगी।

1. क्या इस अध्ययन में डॉ. सिंह की भागीदारी उचित है? अपना औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
2. क्या डॉ. सिंह हितों के टकराव से जुड़े हैं? यदि हां, तो ऐसे टकराव की प्रकृति क्या है? इसका शमन कैसे किया जा सकता है।
3. यदि उनके नाम पहले से ही शेयर नहीं होते तथा उक्त अध्ययन के संचालन के एवज में शेयर का प्रस्ताव किया गया होता तो हितों के टकराव की प्रकृति किस प्रकार अलग होती?

1) Dr Singh" participation in this study involves two aspects

Professional Aspects
↓
He is fit to participate

Moral aspect
↓
Conflict of Interest.

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↓ He is best among the lot.
✓ Has care + respect.

↓ As he has stakes in this company.

It is not justified on the principles of conflict of interest which will overweights all other professional aspects.
Company can delay the investigation to allow full preparation of some other group to investigate but conflict interest has no remedy as it will only be neutralized if he takes out his stakes out of it.

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2) As already mentioned, Conflict of Interest is of moral nature where in the ~~the~~ Investments are in the biotech. firm. So the growth of firm is the growth of Dr. Singh. It has direct relation and the decision of trail has huge Impact on the monetary growth of A. K Singh.

Only way out can be

i) Since he is best, he can withdraw the Investment and go for Investments. He should be better person to Investigate since he is the best and prepared.

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3) Even if the doctor does not have stakes in the firm (biotech) there still would have been an element of conflict of interest of different nature.

Since A.K Singh has a preliminary idea about the trails and genetics, so the whole propose of the blind trail will not solve purpose. There will be element of bias in his head. Since he can differentiate a drug symptom and the placebo.

Giving him stock as a compensation would have again

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Conflict of Interest. Because the Successful trail (doctors duty for which he payed) will value the Shares of the Company & hence the value of money.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 766)

Name of Candidate	Dr. Bilal Mohiuddin Bhat		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	21654
Center	Rajender Nagar	Date	26/03/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Legislative Councils in states are expensive and otherwise superfluous legislative appendages. Examine the utility of legislative councils in this context. Also, comment on the procedural aspect of setting up and abolishing them.

राज्य विधान परिषदें महंगी और अनावश्यक विधायी उपांग हैं। इस संदर्भ में विधान परिषदों की उपयोगिता की जांच करें। इसके अतिरिक्त इनके सृजन व उत्सादन के प्रक्रियात्मक पहलुओं पर टिप्पणी करें।

Legislative Councils are created by the State governments by the Central govt.'s approval. The formation of Legislative Councils are are not uniform throughout the country. Only 6 States have formed Legislative Councils.

Legislative Councils are membered with Indirect and nominated people and all the bills pass through this house. But it does have any power over all kinds of bills to withhold its assent. It acts as a Superflous appendages to delay the course of action started by the Legislative assemblies.

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On the other hand it is a burden on the consolidated fund of the state. It sucks resources (scarce) without yielding legislative benefits. Hence it is a functional paralysed body whose overall benefits for the state is less.

Only utility one can see with legislative councils is they act as a medium of "blessed delay". The hurry of legislative Assemblies can lead to errors and hence legislative Councils can delay the action. In the meantime a "rethink" outlet can be sought out.

legislative council can also suggest the inputs in the bill because of its members, which are

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from all aspects of the society.
(local bodies, munciplitus, teachers et)
It gives a stable sancitity to the already wielded powerful legislative assemblies.

Legislative assemblies can pass a resolution which is sent to the parliament. It is the discretion of the parliament to pass or reject the bill, for the creation of legislative councils. No such act should be considered as the ammendment of the constitution under 368.

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2. While some argue that Article 3 provides usurping powers to the center at the cost of states, according to others it enables the Parliament to maintain and preserve federalism as enshrined in the constitution. Discuss. s it time to have a relook at Article 3 in the spirit of co-operative federalism?

जहाँ कुछ लोगों का तर्क है कि संविधान का अनुच्छेद 3 राज्यों की कीमत पर केंद्र को अनन्य शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, वहीं दूसरों के अनुसार, यह संविधान में निहित संघवाद को बनाए रखने तथा संरक्षित करने के लिए संसद को सक्षम बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या सहकारी-संघवाद की भावना के अनुरूप अनुच्छेद 3 पर पुनः विचार करने का समय आ गया है?

Article - 3 of constitution deals with the

1) creation of new states,
2) alteration of the borders
3) changing the name of the state.

It can be exercised by the parlia-ment of the India, with inputs from the states, but that is not binding on the Lok sabha.

Since India is "Indestructable union of distructable states". The union of India is federal (as per the B.R ambedkar) in nature but this federation is not formal agreement

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between states. It may be called as Qualified Federal, Quasi-federal or Federal with centralizing features. The nature of our union has led parliament to exercise its discretion in creation, alteration and changing names of the state under article 3. States have no role or limited role in the decision. This is a strong central feature.

On the one hand it may look harsh and violation of federal features but at the same time it has brought the stability and cohesion in the diversity of this unique federal nation. The creation of new states, altering boundaries have assured the unity of India as

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strong federal nation. It allowed to vent out the feelings of a section of community who are culturally, linguistically different the state as a whole. eg. creation of Andra pradesh, uttarakhand etc. Also administrative arrangement (NE States).

But in the era of cooperative federalism and competitive federalism, the role of state government cannot be overlooked. Thus time has come to a stage where article-3 would assure a "Consensus" approach rather "compulsive". The amendment of article-3 can be done where the role of state can be increased in the era of neo-federalism.

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3. While the British Parliament is a sovereign legislature, the Parliaments of India and USA are non-sovereign legislatures. Explain. Also, compare the organisation and powers of the Indian Lok Sabha with the British House of Commons.

जहाँ ब्रिटिश संसद एक संप्रभु विधायिका है, वहीं भारत और अमरीका की संसदें गैर-संप्रभु विधायिकाएं हैं। स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स और भारतीय लोक सभा के गठन की प्रक्रिया और शक्तियों की तुलना करें।

British parliament is Sovereign legislature because it has unwritten constitution and is the supreme law of the land. No other organ of State can over ride the British parliament. on the other hand the legislature of USA and India are non-Sovereign because these have written Constitution and the law passed by the legislature is Subjected to the judicial Scrutiny. The judicial review is the feature of Constitution which allows judiciary to see the law under the focus of

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Constitution of India (ultravire if).
The written Constitution of USA & India is supreme and ~~#~~ not the parliament.

There is not much of difference between British House of Commons and the Lok Sabha in terms of power & structure

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While Fundamental Rights are crucial to the survival of a vibrant democracy, Fundamental Duties are equally important. While enumerat ng the Fundamental Duties, discuss the statement.

जहाँ एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के अस्तित्व के लिए मौलिक अधिकार अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, वहीं मौलिक कर्तव्य भी समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। मौलिक कर्तव्यों को चिन्हित करते हुए प्रस्तुत कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Fundamental Rights are part-III of the constitution. They are justiciable and enforceable in the nature. Fundamental Rights are mostly the negative obligation on the state (to do or not to do).

Fundamental rights are at the core of democracy. The evolution of democratic setup started with recognition of some human rights as basic rights which state have to give to its citizens (Bill of Rights) (magna carta 1615).

It led to the recognition

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of a citizen and build a relationship between the state and citizen. The aspiration of freedom and liberty was assured which led to the evolution of a citizen. The faith in democracy grew firm in the form of Rule of law, Equality, freedom, Religious freedom etc. The consequence of enjoying the fundamental right comes with the duties. Rights & duties are two faces of the same coin.

Fundamental duties evolution came only after 42nd amend. act of 1976 (borrowed from Russian Constitution) which includes "Respect for the national symbols, flag et",

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Cherish the noble ideas of Indian Struggle, protection of environment, Right to free education, etc. Fundamental duties ensures that the obligation is also on the part of the citizen. Since he/she is enjoying the rights, she/he shall also perform some duties. It makes democracy a two-way affairs, reinforcing each other, strengthning each other. It leads to the situation of vibrant democarcy where each of us knows our right and duty.

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5. Several constitutional experts have found the process of appointment and removal of governor to be against the very grain of democratic traditions and constitutional propriety. Do you think that this process warrants a fresh look in context of recent controversies surrounding the post?

कई संवैधानिक विशेषज्ञों ने राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति व इसे हटाने की प्रक्रिया को लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं की मूलभावना और संवैधानिक मर्यादा के विरुद्ध पाया है। इस पद से जुड़े हाल के विवादों को देखते हुए क्या आप इस प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं?

Governor is appointed by the president of India on the aid & advice of the Council of ministers. He works under the warrant and seal of president. Removal of Governor is done by the president. In both these events State government has no role. They are just watchers of the whole event.

Supreme Court of India held that "Governor is a Constitutional authority and not mere agent of Center". Hence the removal of Governor should be done in such a way to maintain dignity of the Constitutional office.

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It has been seen that when a new government is formed at the centre, the previous appointments of government regarding governors are quashed. Governors are asked to step down. This has led to the degradation of this constitutional authority.

On the other hand Governor works for the state with chief minister and council of ministers. The irony is that state governments are not consulted at all leading to frequent clashes between centre and state.

In the light of the Sarkaria constitution which recommended that

1) Governor of state should be appointed with consultation of state.

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2) The person appointed as Governor ~~shall be~~ should be from outside (ie not a resident of the state)

3). Thus there is Immediate need for the change in the way the Governor is appointed and removed. In this tide of Cooperative federalism, the Governor is Key and Interface between the centre and state. Thus we need to augment the relationship between the Governor and council of minister for the betterment of the State. This can only be done by changing the way Governor (a Constitutional authority) is removed and appointed.

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6. Repeated violations of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) have raised questions on its effectiveness. In this light, discuss the idea of making MCC a part of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951.

आदर्श आचार संहिता (एम.सी.सी.) के बार-बार होने वाले उल्लंघन ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता पर प्रश्न खड़े किये हैं। इस आलोक में, आदर्श आचार संहिता को लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 का हिस्सा बनाने के विचार पर चर्चा करें।

Model code of Conduct is declared by the Election commission of India. Just before the polling dates, Ideally 2 weeks before polling dates. Model Code of conduct ensures

1) free and fair election.

2) Removal of biase.

3) Equal footing of all Candidates Contesting for the elections.

4) preventing unethical practices in ~~wooing~~ attracting votes.

5) prevent the using of abusive, Inflammatory language against a Community, Culture, Religion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Avoid polarization of votes.
7) control the money buying of votes
8) Control muscle power of the candidates in fetching votes.

But in the recent past what we seen the violation of model code code of conduct. The examples are
① using money (distributing money) gifts etc
② Hate speechs.

This have created a situation where the conduct of elections in a free & fair manner, has been undermined. Fear among the minority community has led to polarization of votes. on the other hand Election Commission has failed to act in the direction to book these people under special laws,

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Thus there is dire need of making model code of conduct "Statutory" in nature. This can be done by making it part of RPA, 1951 and ensuring that people are booked for the violation of it. It can also be a ground for the disqualification. This way the people will be deterred to violate it and help in ensuring the free and fair election.

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7. The government cannot condition receipt of public benefits on waiver of fundamental rights. Discuss this statement in context of the recent issues raised in the Aadhaar petitions.

सरकार, जनता के समक्ष कल्याणकारी लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, मौलिक अधिकारों के परित्याग की शर्त नहीं रख सकती। हाल ही में आधार कार्ड से सम्बंधित याचिका में उठाए गए मुद्दों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

Aadhaar platform which involves identification of people (Details and biometric) for the public benefits like PDS, DTB, Kerosene Subsidy, LPG Subsidy etc. Aadhaar is project under Ministry of IT (earlier PC & then NITI Ayog). It will ensures there is no leakage of subsidy and benefits reach to the beneficiary. Recently Aadhar bill was passed as money bill, hence it got "statutory status".

It must be noted that Aadhaar platform generates essential data of a person only for the public benefits he get. The misuse of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Information by the security agencies and a mass Surveillance can under mine the privacy of the Individual. There are weak clauses related to the protection of Information.

It is typical case of Right to privicy and Right to get benefits (public). Public benefits via Aadhar should not jeopradize his privicy.

The platform of Aadhaar should not make him vulnerable which itself is violation of his fundamental right in Article 21 and 19(a)

Thus goverment need to balance the Issue of public benefit and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

privacy Issues. Public benefits to the citizen should be given in way he likes, not dictated by the single platform and principle of exclusion.

In this Context, Fundamental rights violation will undermine the confidence of citizen. This platform can be a "mass violative" more of fundamental rights. Hence safeguard mechanism should be placed in the Aadhar act.

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8. Though the institutions protecting human rights and rights of the vulnerable sections are meant to act as watchdogs, they are treated as subordinate departments with scant regard for their autonomy or statutory character. Discuss the issues which these institutions are facing related to appointment, structure and functioning.

यद्यपि मानवाधिकारों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाले संस्थानों से इन अधिकारों के प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, लेकिन इन विभागों की स्वायत्तता या वैधानिक चरित्र के प्रति महज औपचारिक सम्मान प्रदर्शित करते हुए अधीनस्थ विभागों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। इन संस्थाओं द्वारा नियुक्ति, गठन और कामकाज से संबंधित सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Protecting Human Rights and rights of vulnerable in India is done by

1) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
2) National Commission for Women.
3) National Commission for STs
4) " " for SCs
5) " " minorities, etc.

All these Institutions except NC for SCs & STs, Linguistic Commissioner are Statutory bodies while as others are Constitutional bodies.

They act as watchdog and act if there is any violation of rights related to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SCs, STs, OBC, , Women, minorities etc. They can act suo moto or on a complaint.

But in the recent past there has been deterioration of these Institution either due lack of power, lack of funds or insufficient human Resource. Appointment of Chairman and members are not done regularly hence creating vacume in the functioning. This has resulted in the less output to the service delivery of these Institutions.

on the otherhand these Institutions lack the power to act and bring justice to the affected people. These Institution are advising and recommendatory and hence the onus lies on the govt. to accept or reject the advises.

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Interferance in the functioning and influence over the appointment has led to the undermined the autonomy of these Institutions.

Hence there is a need to strengthen these Institutions which make them autonomous, free from the shackles of the executive so that they become champion of the downtrodden and vulnerable section of society. Their strengthening would mean a strong democratic India with a strong social inclusion and where all sections of society have rights which cannot be violated.

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9. Equality of seats among states in Rajya Sabha could not be adopted after independence because of the circumstances prevailing at that time. However, there is a need to take a fresh look at this. Evaluate.

स्वतंत्रता पश्चात् राज्यसभा में राज्यों के बीच सीटों की समानता की संकल्पना तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों के कारण नहीं अपनाई जा सकी। हालांकि इस पर नए सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मूल्यांकन करें।

Rajya Sabha elections take place Indirectly by means of proportional representation, by means of single transferable vote. It is federal house where all states are represented.

Unlike the Federal house of USA where Irrespective of area and population of the state, two members are elected. Thus it acts as a true federal house.

This system could not be followed in ~~the~~ India because of our different nature of prevailing socio-cultural and political equations,

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The following are reasons -

① India is not true federal. It is "union of diversity" held together from generations.

② There was no agreement between the states to join federation.

③ Different aspiration, different groups ... all have to given representation which would not been possible if we followed equality principle.

④ Social disparity and was high.

⑤ the case of princely states.

Thus at the time of Independence, it was possible to make Rajya Sabha a true representative of a federal nation.

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In the present times where nation has moved foreward unleashing its potential to grow. Inclusive and reducing social disparity, economic disparity among people throughout length & breadth of country, time has come to review the election of Rajya Sabha as a federal house. The equality principle should guide the future to make it more relevant and strong.

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10. It is contended that the implementation of One-Rank-One-Pension (OROP) for the armed forces would create a severe strain on government finances. Explain the principles underlying the OROP and arguments that have been cited in its support as well as opposition.

यह दृढ़तापूर्वक कहा जा रहा है कि सशस्त्र बलों के लिए वन रैंक-वन पेंशन (ओ.आर.ओ.पी.) का कार्यन्वयन सरकार के वित्त पर एक गंभीर दबाव उत्पन्न करेगा। ओ.आर.ओ.पी. के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांतों तथा इसके समर्थन एवं विपक्ष में दिए गए तर्कों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

One-Rank-One-Pension means the army person who have same rank and retired would have same pension irrespective of when he retired, when compared with other army person of same rank. If 'A' retired in 1998 as "captain"/major and gets 5000 pension. While as 'B' retired in 2015 as same Rank (captain/major) and gets 40000 as pension. Then 'A' also should get 40000. This is the crux of OROP. It will be applicable to Army, Navy and Airforce.

It will bring extra burden on govt. exchequer of 8000

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to 10000 crore and will increase in the future. It will further deteriate the fiscal condition of the government.

On the hand the people who served nation in harsh conditions and huge disparity in the pension among the same ranks, makes us emotion to support the OROP. But the irrationality in its make up makes us "rethink" that a middle path could be made so that there is balance in the 'economic shock' and 'patriotic shock'.

Rather than pushing all the people in the same slab with respect to same pension would create a huge burden. There must have been

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lum sum money given to the people who retired earlier, rather than an equal footing.

With the increase in the average life expectancy, it is going to ruin the ~~public~~ ~~money~~ a govt. expenditure.

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11. Article 311 of the Constitution has been a matter of much debate. Arguments range from its retention in its present form, or even strengthening it, to its total deletion. Comment.

संविधान का अनुच्छेद 311 बहस का महत्वपूर्ण विषय रहा है। इस विमर्श में इसे वर्तमान रूप में ही बनाए रखने, अधिक सशक्त करने से लेकर इसके विलोपन तक के मुद्दे शामिल हैं टिप्पणी करें।

Article 311 deals with the protection of civil servants in matter of their public working. It deals with the protection of AIS officers (IAS, IPS & IFS) and group - A central service officers from the arbitrary action of the department or govt.

It says

1) Cannot be suspended by a authority subordinate to it.

2) to be informed within 30 days.

3) Suspension cannot be done without the consent of the central govt.

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on the one hand it –

1) brings confidence among the officers and they work freely without any pressure

2) efficient decision making.

3) Achievement of goals and the welfare of people.

on the other hand

1) it leads to the breeding of corruption

2) delays in the action to be taken on corrupt officers.

3) Used as a Shield by the unscrupulous officers.

Some people who believe that "in the good faith" and

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delivery of services, the article should be further strengthened so that no officer who is honest will suffer at the hands of politicians. This will bring officer to level playing field to work for betterment of society without fear and political bosism.

But more power to shield officers will breed corruption & unethical practices. One cannot seal off the working of officers from the transparency and accountability. There should be enough checks and balances, so to evolve a good fearless civil service in the evolution of democratic society.

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12. While Public Interest Litigations have provided access to justice for the poor and the marginalized sections of the society but many vested interests have also misused it. In this context, examine the utility of PILs as a tool of social justice.

यद्यपि जन हित याचिकाओं ने समाज के निर्धन एवं अधिकार विहीन वर्गों को न्याय तक पहुंच प्रदान किया है, लेकिन कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के कारण इसका दुरुपयोग भी हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक न्याय के साधन के रूप में जन हित याचिकाओं की उपयोगिता का परिक्षण करें।

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a means of getting speedier justice.
It started during 1970's and got evolved in the guidelines. It assured a new era of social justice.
PIL started in a case called Hussainara Khatoon vs Home minister Bihar during 1970s. (led to release of 40000 undertrials).
PIL has used in
① getting social justice for the poor & marginalized who cannot go to courts because they have

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

no money to hire a lawyer.

(2) It is cheap source of justice and no need of "locus standi" in PIL.

(3) "Amicus curae" has to play a good role in PIL.

(4) Environmental Conservation
eg. M.C Mehta case
Vellore society case.

It must be noted that PIL should be filed in case which are
1) of great social / Large / mass social impact.
2) not in personal violation

PIL is sourced from the DPSP in 39A. (Speed legal justice)

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It must be noted that PIL have filed frivolously by certain NGOs backed by the corporates. The only motive to "Corporate conflict". SC has taken strong notice of these frivolous PIL and even asked for the compensation and damage suits.

Thus PIL is a sacred source of "cheap and wanted justice" for the poor and marginalized class. It is justice for the masses and hence should be followed with the guidelines notified by the SC of India. Proper inspection by the Screening committee is done by the SC before accepting it.

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13. What do you understand by alternate dispute redressal mechanism? Discuss the various tools of ADR. In light of the problems faced by the Indian judiciary enumerate the advantages of Lok Adalats.

वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण तंत्र (ए.डी.आर.) के विभिन्न साधनों पर चर्चा करें। भारतीय न्यायपालिका के समक्ष पेश आ रही समस्याओं के आलोक में लोक अदालतों के लाभों का वर्णन करें।

Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanism are source of legal justice which is done in way different from the normal Court works. They don'nt follow the Indian evidence act, CrPC, IPC etc. ADR is a broad term encompassing tools of

1) Arbitration.
2) Good wills etc

It act as a cheap source of justice at the door steps of people ADR are mechanism of giving justice to the petty matters involving with people.

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Both the parties are ready for the arbitration. There is no lawyer. The case is heared by a judge and an local eminent person. The verdict is mutually respected and followed.

Lok adalats are one of the mechanism of ADR. Presently Indian judiciary is faced with the huge litigation and because of less judge - people ratio, the condition has worsened. The role of lok adalat in this situation is tremendous.

Lok adalat

1. works in a district
2. mutual consent of the decision.

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(3) Quick and fast verdicts.

(4) Large disposal of cases

Hence in the era of liberalised justice where more and more are knowing their rights and want justice, the role of Lok adalat has increased helping to reduce the pressure on already burdened judiciary.

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14. Bringing political parties under the ambit of RTI will not only usher accountability and transparency in governance but will also be a major step towards electoral reforms. Discuss.

राजनीतिक दलों को सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम (आर.टी.आई.) के दायरे में लाने से न केवल पारदर्शी एवं उत्तरदायी शासन की शुरुआत होगी बल्कि यह चुनाव संबंधी सुधारों की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम होगा। चर्चा करें।

RTI as a tool of good governance helps in bringing

1) Transparency & Accountability
2) Citizen oriented actions
3) Corruption free environment
4) Strength in the representative governance

After RTI act. 2005 the country citizens ~~have~~ are already empowered with knowing what is happening in the govt. depts, what decisions are affecting them etc. It has made citizen more empowered & have checked the arbitrary decision

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making of the govt & adminustration.

Political parties are still opaque in their working. In the race of electoral makeshift, there is huge corruption and unethical practices. Since political parties are outside RTI preview, citizen cannot know the

1) Source of funds.
2) ways of utilization
3) other issues.

It becomes imperative on the part of govt to amend the RTI act 2005 and bring political parties under its preview so that the transparency and accountability can be maintained. The people

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have right to know and this will ensure —

1) funds are utilized for the betterment of society (by P.P)

2) corruption free practices.

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15. A generational shift in railway operations is required. In light of this, discuss the need for an independent tariff and safety regulatory authority of India.

रेलवे के संचालन में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। इस तथ्य के प्रकाश में, भारत के लिए एक स्वतंत्र प्रशुल्क टैरिफ एवं सुरक्षा नियामक प्राधिकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें।

Railway sector is a public enterprise and largest public sector in India. It has got huge multiplier effects and generate huge employment.

Right from the British era of "Guarantee system" to the complete control of state in its working after Independence, railway sector has grown leaps and bounds. It must be noted that.

1) after Independence till now the growth in rail sector is less.

2) operating ratio was best during 1964-65 (78%)

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and now hovering around (90 – 92 %).

(3) Too much of burden on the Railway board (act as a regulator and service delivery)

In the event of different Committee like Kakodkar Committee on Safety, Sam pitroda Committee on modernization, D K mittal Committee and Arora Committee following overhaul is required.

(1) Core activities should be dealt by the Railways only. other non-core areas private participation is must

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(2) Independent tariff authority is needed (because of Railway board conflict of interest). The rationalization of price is required

(3) Cross-subsidy should be partially removed.
Freight should be privatized.

(4) safety Regulation authority as per the Kakodkar Committee should be placed into —

1) completed convert unmanned Railway passing to manned

2) Cab system of signalling

3) Continous Rail track monitoring.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It has been argued that the 'First past the post' system fails to represent the will of the majority and encourages vote-bank politics. In this context, examine whether India should adopt Proportional Representation System to reform our electoral process.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि 'फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट' प्रणाली बहुमत की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के स्थान पर वोट बैंक की राजनीति को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, इस बात का परिक्षण करें कि क्या भारत को अपनी चुनावी प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने हेतु आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली अपनाना चाहिए?

First past the post System

1) prevalent in India.

2) No need to get majority of votes to get elected

3) All one needs is to get pass others.

4) vote for Person / Party

Proportional Representation System

① present in Israel, netherland

② voting done for party

③ ~~The~~ ~~votes~~ when a party gets its votes from an area, in

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proportion to the votes, it elects its candidate.

(4) Every Party represents in the cabinet.

Issues

(1) Proportional Representation system cannot be possible for the India

(2) Diversity of opion in India

(3) PR is complex and difficult to understand by a common voter

(4) people vote only for Party but in India people can decide and balance between candidate and party, so to come out with

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best option.

(5) India is a huge Country and PR is difficult to follow.

(6) For Representative Democracy PR will not work.

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17. Independence of judiciary and separation of powers, both are part of the basic structure of the constitution. In this context, discuss the recent Supreme Court judgment on the constitutional validity of the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता एवं शक्तियों का विभाजन, दोनों संविधान के मूल ढांचे का हिस्सा हैं। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (एन.जे.ए.सी.)की संवैधानिक वैधता पर दिए गए निर्णय पर चर्चा करें।

Seperation of Power deals with Concept where power of distributed between Executive, judiciary and legislature. Article 50 of Indian constitution provides for the Seperation of Power, with modification of executive and judiciary are linked. Separation of Powers is not water tight compartmentalization of the powers but there are Checks and balances in it, by which organ of State checks the power of other so That

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there is no misuse of power

Recently NJAA was held unconstitutional and void by the SC of India with relation to violation of basic feature of constitution (indep judiciary + sep. of power)

one the one hand it was massacre of a will of the country (LS + RS) by the judiciary whereas on the other hand the flaws in the bills lead the court to take its decision. The following are observ

① Law member as a member of NJAB. This is conflict of interest.

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(2) Executive part was more.

(3) Reduced judiciary involvement

(4) Veto with the government.

(5) Thus it infringes in the separation of power and makes judiciary depend on the executive for its functioning.

While Court stated that problem is not appointment by the govt but with the ~~bill~~ act. Thus reiterated that Collegium System should be changed for appointment of judge in fair manner

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18. AMRUT gives state governments the flexibility in designing schemes and eases central monitoring. Explain. How far can it recast the urban landscape of India?

अमृत (AMRUT) राज्य सरकारों को योजनाओं के प्रारूप निर्धारण के सन्दर्भ में लचीलापन प्रदान करता है तथा केंद्र द्वारा की जाने वाली मॉनीटरिंग को आसान बनाता है। वर्णन करें। भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को यह किस हद तक पुनर्निर्मित कर सकता है?

JNRUM's new avatar AMRUT for the urban rejuvenation is a grand plan urban restructuring of India.

① It has not "one size fits all phenomena"

② states local factors, socio-economic conditions are given importance.

③ prompt work and time bound disposal.

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(4) Incentives for the states which can do work in time.

(5) It is the Integrated model in the present context of technology and smart governance

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19. There has been a tendency to resolve specialized cases faster through the means of Tribunals. In light of this, discuss the issue of increasing "tribunalisation" of courts in India.

न्यायाधिकरण जैसे साधनों के माध्यम से विशेष मामलों को तेजी से हल करने की प्रवृत्ति देखी जा रही है। इसके सन्दर्भ में, भारत में न्यायालयों को न्यायाधिकरणीकृत करने की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के मुद्दे पर चर्चा करें।

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20. While the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments provided for representation to women in local governance, much work remains to be done to ensure their true participation, given their present socio-economic conditions. Comment.

यद्यपि 73वें और 74वें संविधान संशोधन ने महिलाओं को स्थानीय शासन में प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया है, लेकिन उनकी वर्तमान सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, महिलाओं की वास्तविक भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया जाना शेष है। टिप्पणी करें।

73rd + 74th amnd. gives provision (compulsory provisions) for the reservation of women in the local governance. The issues are

① Empowerment is lacking. They have participated but not empowered.

② Patriarchy have ruled the election

③ Burden of work at home.

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(4) Dependency on the men folk.

(5) participation in the meeting is less.

(6) Illeteracy

(7) Children dependency on the mother is more.

(8) Domestic violence.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 825)

Name of Candidate	Dr. Bilal Mohi uddin Bhat		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	21654
Center	Rajendar Nagar	Date	16/04/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.

   पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

Northeast India is a cradle of biodiversity. It is the hotspot of myraid number of species. These wild varieties have been used to develop new varieties suiting to changing climate.

India being agricultural economy can ensure growth only when it takes all areas and develop them to viable agriculture one's.

Northeast India is hilly area with some plateaus in between (Meghalaya). The climate is variable with huge rainfall distributed throughout.

With plenty of rainfall

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there some Issues like.

① leaching of essential nutrients of the soil rendering soil Infertile and less productive.

② Soil erosion particularly Rill erosion, gully erosion which leads to barren soil not suitable for the good productivity.

③ Flooding of the areas which leads to destruction in crop and also bring silt for good growth.

Some of the Corrective measure particularly towards soil are –

① Terrace forming should be encouraged that will help to preserve

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the productivity of land.

(2) plantation of area specific trees along the gullies and rills. Also against wind and water courses.

(3) check dams to decrease the speed of water and thus retaining the ground water.

In relation to other issues in general -

(1) use of organic fertilizers (Sikkim also already become first organic state).

(2) Drip Irrigation. per drop more crop approach (PMKSY)

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2. Examine the reasons for depleting groundwater levels and acute groundwater stress in some regions of India. What measures should be taken to check groundwater exploitation and ensure recharge of aquifers in water stressed areas?

भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर के घटने और भूजल पर अत्यधिक दबाव के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। भूजल के दोहन को कम करने तथा जल संकट ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में जलभृतों (जलभरों) का पुनर्भरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए?

Groundwater constitute major chunk of freshwater on earth. It has been utilized from Harrapan Civilization to present. But misuse of water has led to decline in the ground water level particularly in North west, North Indian gangetic plains. Reasons are –

① No Regulation of groundwater. As there is no policy to stop its use or restrict.

② National water policy treats "water" as public good so tragedy of common syndrome also applies to water leading its misuse.

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(3) In areas of Green Revolution it has been seen that water guzzling crops like Rice, sugar cane are sown. This leads tremondous water stress.

(4) Industrial use of groundwater is more problem as the quantum of water used is more.

It must be noted that there should be balance between what goes in and what goes out. Because of climate change, already there is decline in the rainfall (or more variability) leading less recharge of aquifers.

Following measures should be implemented to check the ground water exploitation.

(1) Treat "water" as private good

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for the betterment of all and regulate tubewell and well digging.

(2) Check dams should be made; So that aquifers are recharged quickly.

(3) For recharging aquifers a landscape approach has to Implemented (From Source to Sink).

(4) water cess.

(5) Inter-linking of Small rivers and Canal Irrigation.

(6) use of less water utilizible crops in water stressed areas like pulses, Bajra etc.

(7) Drip Irrigation, so to avoid the run off and wastage of water.

(8) Guidlines by CWC.

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3. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?

प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है ?

Plate tectonics theory explains the phenomenon of continent formation, earthquakes and mountain formation. As per the theory, Earth's lithosphere is made up of major and minor plates which rest on semi-solid asthenosphere and hence move. The interaction between plates leads to formation, Destruction and earthquakes.

Himalayas were formed some 75 million years ago when the Indo-Australian plate (which was part of African plate and Mozambique) start drifting towards the eurasian plate. The north

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end of Indo-australian plate striked the eurasian plate leading to formation of Himalayas. This is an example of continental-continental plate interaction. It is still going on. Indo-australian plate (Indian plate) is moving towards Eurasian plate creating a thrust zone in the northeast and a sub-duction rise in the Bulochistan in an anti clockwise direction. Earlier Tethys sea was between two plates whose reminants are mideterean sea (Some call pangong lake also).

Deccan traps are formed by the plate tectonics

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because of energy which are creating tremendous force forcing the molten lava to come out and cool off. Hence deccan traps are made of igneous rocks proving the theory right.

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4. Though the Paris Agreement reached at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference is being called as a historic turning point, it is also being criticized on many grounds. In this context, discuss the outcomes of the Paris Agreement.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन-2015 के दौरान संपन्न "पेरिस समझौते" को यद्यपि एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन माना जा रहा है तथापि कई आधारों पर इसकी आलोचना भी की जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में पेरिस समझौते के नतीजों (आउटकम) पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Paris Agreement at UNFCCC Conference was historic and reinforced the commitment of countries to save the planet. Paris Agreement highling points are as under-

① Intended Nationally determined commitments were made by all countries (INDC). It is related to non-binding reduction of the emission as percentage of GDP. India's INDC is 25-30% reduction by 2032.

② The principle of common but differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)

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were reiterated putting the onus of more responsibility on developed nation (particularly in relation to funds)

(3) Green climate fund which will be $100 billion by 2020. This will be made to available before the developing nations for Adaptation and mitigation measures.

(4) More emphasis has been put on adaptation and mitigation. use of technology which will make nations adaptive to the changing climate.

But at the same time the UNFCCC Paris meet did not rise to the expectation in following ways-

(1) INDCs are not binding and there is no mechanism to ensure

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the Implementation of commitment.
eg. cross checks, Surveillance etc.

② Finance is key to developing nation. There is also skeptical emotion placed on the GCF.

③ The clause of "lifestyle" change put foreward by India was not accepted.

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5. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Fish Industry is important Industry for a nation like India which has 7100 km of Coastline. It is tremendous potential of livelihood for the coastal people.

The Irony of Indian fishery Industry is that its Inland production of fishs is more than marine production. This is attributed to two factors

① Pisciculture is lifline of mixed agriculture particularly in areas like punjab, Haryan etc where it is a part of Rice cultivation.

② Marine fish zones near Coastal

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areas have declined potential because of over exploitation by traditional fishing and hence to explore to the deeper areas better technology is needed.

③ More Research & development in Inland fishing and good extension work by agriculture department has also led to increased Inland fish production.

India has tremendous potential to grow in fisheries Industry as marine fishing is still underutilized what we need to do—

① Bring technology like modern trawlers and mechanized fishing to utilizes the marine fishing beyond 12 nautical miles.

② Extension work and bringing

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awareness among the fisherman ~~am~~ about the technology.

(3) Good marketing channels to ensure that increased production reaches to the market.

(4) Exports should be encouraged.

With reference to Inland fishproduction what we need to do is diversify the fisheris seeds. China has more than 300 fish species in Inland Pisciculture while in India not more than a dozen.

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6. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Urea is a simple fertilizer. It is a source of Nitrogen. It enhances the fertility of soil and gives good production.

Urea is only fertilizer which is under government control. Thus it is subsidized and this has led to its misuse, overuse among the farmers. The normal ratio of NPK of 4:2:1 has shot up to myriad figure. Nutrient based subsidy scheme is for phosphorus & K & not for urea. Nutrient based subsidy scheme will

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ensure that it is not misused.

Urea in the soil is converted to nitrites and nitrates. Plant utilize nitrogen in the form of nitrates (done by Azobacter, Rhizobium etc). When there is more urea application. There is accumulation of nitrates in the soil. With irrigation it is spilled to the nearest sources like water bodies, underground water sources and can become dangerous to humans and animals. It causes "blue baby syndrome" in humans (less O_2 carrying capacity of hemoglobin) & nitrate poisoning in animals.

The story does not end here. Nitrates in the soil is converted back to nitrite to free nitrogen. This

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nitrogen is cause of ozone depletion (Nitrogen System of ozone depletion) Also causes photochemical smog in cities. Nitrogen pollution can be managed by –

① "Neem Coated urea" – as per latest govt. orders. It would help in less pollution as it slows down the urea breakdown.

② Nutrient based Subsidy Scheme – urea should be included.

③ Organic farming (PM organic farming Scheme).

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7. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप मे सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप मे मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Coral reefs are highly productive ecosystems and shelves myraid biodiversity. It is house of number of fishs, arthopods, Molluscs and algae. The association of different species with corals make them central to the existence of the coastal ecosystem. More biodiversity, means more no. of links in the food web and better, stable system. More diversity is also helpful from human perspective as more gene pool, which can benefit us for making genetically superior

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Species but betterment of mankind. Corals thrive in shallow waters with 21°c temperature. The following are the reasons for decline of corals – also called Coral bleeching –

① Increase in the mean temperature of the sea water because of global climate change.

② Ocean acidification has led to the demage because acidic water favourses the dissolution of $CaCO_3$ shell.

③ oil spills by oil giants eg. lot of areas of marine national Park Gujurat is demaged by oils spills by RIL (Jamnagar) & Essar (Jamnagar).

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(4) Marine Sea pollution like silting of oceans has led to decline.

(5) Increased tourism in these critical area eg. in Coral reefs of Andaman and Lakshadeep.

Measures for preservation

1. closure of critical areas of Corals (in Gujarat & Andaman)
2. Oil spill clearance using oil zapper tech.
3. Regulate tourism.
4. Regulate fishing in these areas.
5. General climate change mitigation measures.

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8. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना(डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment is a statutory tool under EPA, 1986 which holistically helps us to provide viability of any project vis a vis environment. It ensures that project is in consonance with sustainable development. It should not hurt environment irreversibly. under this Screening of project by classifying them into Category-A & Category II (Cat-A & B under cat-II) Scoping, Examining & Assessment is done. With public consultation and public participation it becomes more inclusive and representative.

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The following are the deficiencies in design –

① The categorization of the project are based on the large scale of Industries leaving behind small Industries which have sometimes more potential of environment damage.

② Environment Impact Assessment is more "passive in outlook". It relies on the information served by the Industry than actively doing solely by itself.

③ public participation and public consultation is not done in true spirit.

④ Pressure on Environmental ministry by other powerful ministries to

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give permission mars the whole process of EIA. (Independent Env. Impact Assessment authority was suggested by SC1).

(5) Exempted areas are sometimes creating tremendous damage. eg. national highway in a biodiverse hotspot or in wildlife sanctuary.

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9. Continental shelves are the seaward extension of the continent from shoreline and have enormous economic and strategic significance. Elaborate.

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट महाद्वीपों के तटरेखा से समुद्र की ओर विस्तृत हैं तथा इनका महत्त्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और सामरिक महत्व है। सविस्तार समझाइये।

Continental shelves are areas which lie just between shore line ~~and~~ Continental landmass and Ocean floor continental rise. Continental shelves are said to be full of resources like metallic and non-metallic minerals. It also serves strategic significance because the nature & structure of Continental shelves will dictates the ports which can be made over there. There are more strategic ports on the west side / west coast because continental shelf is emergent type than on the east coast.

Continental shelves have importance of energy resources.

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They are sources of uranium & other radioactive minerals & ores. Besides this the energy of waves over these areas have been utilized in many countries.

It also determine the strategic mainland boundry. If a country has more continental shelf, it has more control over the resources and islands. South China sea dispute also surrounds the contention of China's continental shelf extending over the disputes islands.

Since India's continental shelf is large in areas & has tremendous advantage to utilize its

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Full potential both strategically and economically.

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10. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cement Industry in India is Spread over the areas which have -

1. Resource abundant specific to the cement industry like limestone, Silica etc,

2. Coal reserves because cement Industry needs coal as energy for the process.

3. Labour Supply.

Cement Industry is more distributed to northwest areas of Rajasthan, (Kota) Gujarat, MP. It extends to the areas of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Andrapradesh (north).

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The following are the factors which affect its location –

1. Away from city areas because causes pollution.
2. Supply of coal (electricity) for the process of cement production.
3. Raw material.
4. labour.
5. Market areas. (Distance from the market).

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11. Inspite of being one of the most important agro based industry in the country, sugar industry in India suffers from multiple structural and functional problems. Exam ne.

देश में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कृषि उद्योगों में से एक होने के बाद भी, चीनी उद्योग भारत में विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sugar Industry is the lifeline of Sugarcane growing areas. Millions of farmers are dependent on this Industry. The same thing has led to the problem in itself.

Sugar Industry is suffering because of following reasons—

① There is a complete disconnect between the market price and the price provided to the sugarcane farmers. There are two prices i.e Fair and Remunerative price (FRP) by central govt. and state administrated price (SAP). FRP is done first while as political states (which have

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huge vote bank among the farmers) announced SAP which is over and above the FRP. So sugar mills have to pay SAP to the farmers which is more.

(2) Sugar Industry was having restriction of "levy sugar" and the control of how much sugar they can sell in market, which are done away after Rangarajan Committee report.

(3) Compulsory Jute packing of sugar (promotion of Jute) which is now restricted only to 90%.

(4) Sugar mills can only buy the sugarcane from the areas of 10 km from the mills. They have to buy all the sugarcane.

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These restriction has led to the development of debt problems in the sugar mills. They are not able to give money to the farmers because of less sugar market or recession in the sugar sales. The backward link is regulated by govt. Whereas forward link is market control, with no connection between two.

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12. How do physical environment and proximity to the market affect the location of fruit-farming in temperate regions.

भौतिक पर्यावरण और बाजार की निकटता शीतोष्ण कटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में फलों की खेती को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

Fruit farming is mostly done in temperate regions. Medeterean areas are fruit booming areas of the world. In India temperate states like J&K (kashmir valley) & Himachal (Shimla) are growing more fruits. (Apple) etc.

physical enviroment is essential for the horticulture crops like apple, grapes etc and the Midetereain climate is best suited with rainfall in winter and dry summers. Other most Important factor is Soil. Rich & fertile Soil are essential for the

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growth of the fruits like Apple, grapes, Apricot etc.

Market has to play its role. Fruits need to be send to market immediately to lessen production loss. Fruits from the temperate areas are loaded in the truck to the nearest market (Truck Farming). They are sophisticately packed to be exported also.

But fruit industry in India is limited (temperate fruits) to the north most parts and markets are either local or to major metropolitan cities. This makes these fruits costlier than tropical fruits.

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13. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Deserts and Saline areas have harsh living conditions. Deserts have poor rainfall and high temperature. Whereas Saline soils are saturated with salts.

Vegetation in Deserts have specialized to minimize water loss. The vegetation have limited the leaves to spines & thorns to minimize the water loss. Trees have deep roots to reach the deep water layers. The cuticle of stem is thick and highly reflective to minimize water loss and more reflection (albedo) eg. Cactus, Juliflora.

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Saline vegetation is more limited because of high Salinity. Mangroves (Rhizophora family) are suited to the Saline water and soils. These vegetation have special roots for breathing called pnuemotophores. ~~Saline vegetation uses high salts~~ They have specialized root system which is highly selective and combats the shocks of high salt. Saline vegetation forms important place in area of Gujarat and the Coastal area. They are home of different birds and huge diversity particularly mangrooves. They also

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protect from the devasting force of tsunamis.

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14. Water should be treated as an economic commodity whose full costs must be recovered from users, so as to ensure efficiency in service provision. In this context, discuss the viability of PPP model of water supply and management in India. Also, highlight the challenges that can arise in implementing the same.

जल को एक ऐसी आर्थिक वस्तु माना जाना चाहिए जिसकी पूरी कीमत उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल की जानी अनिवार्य हो ताकि कुशलतापूर्वक सेवा प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में जल आपूर्ति और प्रबंधन हेतु पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों पर विशिष्ट रूप से प्रकाश डालिए जो इसके कार्यान्वयन के दौरान उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं?

water should be treated as "private good was first time used in the draft of National water policy-2012.

In context to the present situation of water crisis and depleting water resources in the country, Implementing viable PPP mode of water supply management is an effective option.

It will ensure

① Water is not victim of tragedy of commons, thus sustainable & responsible utilization of water will

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be placed.

(2) misuse of water will come to immediate end because now people have to pay more for each drop than paltry govt. munciplity water tax.

(3) Rationing of water will take place as well metering. This will bring the efficient and priority based use of water. Rationing in terms of drinking water and usage water.

(4) people will start harvesting the rain water because now they will see it as a good which they purchase.

But at the same time one has to ensure that India is home of poor people who cannot be put under a new burden which can even lead to "revolt against state".

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But solution to that problem is that we can identify and put a rationing which is free to a limit to the poor and downtrodden living in the ~~vill~~ cities.

It must be noted that PPP model should be implemented in the cities first before moving to villages. In villages we need to spread awareness rather than rationing to the resources.

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15. The World Bank recently announced limiting the financing of coal-fired power plants in developing countries. In light of the above statement, explain the detrimental effects of coal-fired power plants on environment and human health. Also analyse the constraints in shifting from coal based power generation to renewable energy in India.

विश्व बैंक ने हाल ही में विकासशील देशों में कोयला संचालित विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों के वित्तपोषण को सीमित करने की घोषणा की है। उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में, कोयला संचालित विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों के पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले हानिकारक प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन से परिवर्तन कर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को अपनाने में आने वाले अवरोधों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Coal fired power plants are lifeline of India's electricity generation. We get maximum electricity from coal-based power plants. At the same time, in the tide of global movement towards climate change mitigation, soon coal based power project will be thing of a past. The WB step of limiting financing of coal-fired power plants is one step out of many.

Coal-fired power plants cause huge pollution. It leads to

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effusion of SO_2, N_2O, CO etc poisoning gases which are responsible not only climate change GHGs but ozone depletion. It has impacted the health of people and respiratory problem because of ($PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}). It has led to formation of Smogs, acid rains. Acid rains has led to degradation of soil and impacted humans & plants in many ways.

In the light of Paris Summit, UNFCCC – INDCs by India has to be met by 2030 (as a responsible nation) we have shift our energy based from coal to other Renewable resources like

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water, Nuclear energy, wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy and Biomass. But the shifts take place in a costly manner because the harnessing of Renewable energy need technology, Research & development, & both of them need finance. Hence it is a challenge but a gradual transformation is needed and without hastening the efforts. We have already moved forward in Nuclear, solar (International solar alliance) wind (Suzlon etc) & biomass.

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16. The recent warming of Indian Ocean not only has environmental but also severe economic consequences. Elaborate. Also, suggest mitigation and adaptation measures to counter the same.

हाल ही के हिन्द महासागर तापन के न केवल पर्यावरणीय बल्कि गंभीर आर्थिक परिणाम भी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इसको रोकने के लिए प्रशमन और अनुकूलन उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Indian ocean warming has huge impact on nation like India which is dependent more on climatic parameters (monsoon) and resources. Indian ocean warming will lead to following environmental impacts -

① loss of biodiversity. many species will be extinct.

② Coral bleaching (loss of association of coral with the algae (green)

③ Change in the Rainfall pattern which may be detrimental to

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already unpredictable monsoons.

(4) Change in the ocean Currents which leads to Coastal areas becoming more vulnerable.

These will affect India economically -

1. warming of Indian ocean means change in the monsoon wind pattern. It has a potential to devaste the aquculture and change the cropping pattern.

2. Droughts + flood due to variability of the climate. Huge loss of life and property.

3. Can change the migration of fishes which are economically important for the coastal people.

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We can mitigate & adapt to it by

1. Being more monsoon Independent agriculture. (Irrigation should be Improved like drip,).
2. Flood measures should be placed in a better way, through proper planning.
3. Disaster mangement plan should be Inclusive and made in advance.

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17. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to achieve the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

Indian economy has growth in an unorthodox way. we shifted from the primary sector directly to the tertiary sector (services) bypassing essential secondary sector. Secondary sector is backbone of both primary sector as well tertiary sector.

Electronics need a great platform to grow. It not only needs manufacturing but research & development. It was neglected from the begining and no govt. policy ever tried to revive it from the recession.

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No Sops and encouragement was Supported the electronics sector till we realize that it figures highest in the Import list.

Now with the focus on the "Made/make in India" programe this Sector is going to get revived from the slowdown.

Following are some of the measures which can ensure Net zero Imports by 2020 —

① Start-up and stand-up should be encouraged in electronics.

② Formation of manufacturing hubs of electronics which can

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be given relaxation in the tax and loans.

(3) Govt. need to "skill up" the youth which can be diverted to the electronics. Skill policy should ensure that more youth get skills & technical knowhow.

(4) Relaxation of Compulsory Export Promotion policy. (which has been as per new budget)

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18. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of world" because they are very productive. Rich soil and uniform rainfall brings good harvest of grain & grass lands. Temperate grasslands of USA called Prarie are fertile ~~fett~~ belt which has been used to grow crops like maize and grasslands.

These farming practices are utilized with the rearing of cattle particularly beef. It is a sort of mixed farming employed

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in the prairies. Maize or corn is not grown to be utilized by humans but for animals. Maize is used for the thriving of huge meat industry in US. They are largest exporters and consumers of beef.

Since the beef cattle is source of methane from the ruminant stomach which has added to caused global warming.

Again grasslands also release natural greenhouse gases.

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19. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tropical countries are full of resources but there are certain reasons ~~to~~ for their underdevelopment. They are as under.

① Tropical countries are mostly poor and don'nt have technological knowhow. They spend a struggle in food more and hence could not utilize the resource

② These countries ~~are~~ were ruled by imperialist rich nation who drained resources and made

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them dependent on them.

(3) Global burden of disease is maximum in tropical areas & hence more spending on treatment.

(4) There are other problems because of more soil erosion and population density is high which leads to more degradation of Resources.

(5) But there are many tropical countries which have utilized the resource in best possible way

(1) by developing efficient

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human resource which can being asset and Innovation.
They have convert a useless resource to the useful resources by Innovation eg. South east countries in particular Singapore

(2) efficient utilization of Resources to meet for themselves & for Imports

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20. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Agroforestry means growing of trees along with the crops. It is a agricultural farming which ensure –

1. Revenue from crops
2. Revenue from timber by efficient utilization of space in the cropping land.

Agroforestry has ensured

1. prevented soil erosion
2. wind erosion
3. safety from frost to crops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) more revenue

(5) Distribution of Risks in case of monsoon failure.

(6) less Impact on forests because decreased the pressure.

(7) Less deforestation

(8) provide employment in forests.

(9) protect biodiversity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)